

Deliverables of the COREPIG project are management tools based on the HACCP principle (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points). These tools help farmers (in a farm specific way) to solve and prevent problems with endoparasites, reproduction and farrowing problems, weaning diarrhoea and suckling piglet mortality. They are available as Microsoft Excel® files. We recommend that the tools be used by the farmer together with the farm's advisor or veterinarian.

Each tool contains instructions for use and consists of three parts:

- i) a questionnaire for the farmer,
- ii) a check list to be used in the barn and
- iii) the farm specific report.

Description of the HACCP tool

The **questionnaire** collects information on the farm conditions and farm management that are relevant to reproduction and farrowing problems.

Breeding			
environment	Is the breeding house well lit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	yes
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	no
environment	Is temperature of the breeding house >25° C?	<input type="checkbox"/>	yes
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	no

The **checklist** serves to record the situation in the barn

Breeding			
genetics	Do you have litters > 14 piglets?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	yes
		<input type="checkbox"/>	no
environment	Do you mix sows 10 to 20 days after service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	yes
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	no
environment	Are sows seen in oestrus within 7 days after weaning?	<input type="checkbox"/>	yes
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	no
timing	Do sows show oestrus in lactation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	yes
		<input type="checkbox"/>	no

The farm specific **report** has three parts for six different areas: mummified piglets, born dead, farrowing sickness, poor conception, abortion/small litters, poor gilt performance.

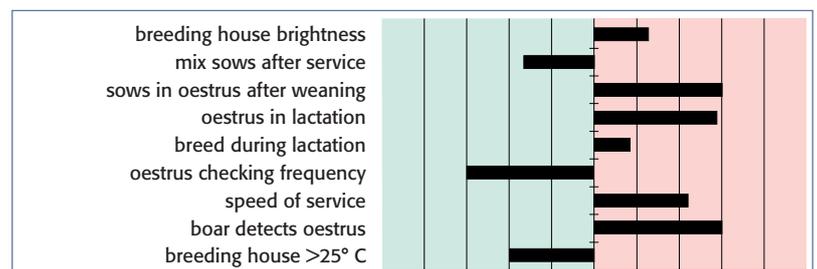
1) List of preventive measures already implemented on the farm (with explanation of their causal relationship)

Field of influence	Sub-field	Keyword	Reasoning / causation
Nutrition	peri-partal	always water	Farrowing is hard work and need for water is increased. Continuous water provision helps to ensure sufficient water intake which can prevent farrowing sickness.
Breeding	environment	mix sows after service	Mixing sows 10 to 20 days after service may increase the number of sows which return to heat (stress caused by aggressive interactions).

2) List of high impact hazards which should be changed (plus recommendations for improvement)

Field of influence	Key-word	Current situation	Reasoning / causation	Solutions
Nutrition	feed ad lib after weaning	Do you feed ad lib after weaning?	Low energy intake may impair litter size in gilts and in sows that experienced severe weight loss during lactation. With a high energy intake after weaning fertility of sows can be increased (flushing).	➤ Feed lactation diet ad lib after weaning.
		- no		
Breeding	boar detects oestrus	Do you use a boar to check for oestrus?	With boar contact sows express oestrus behaviour stronger.	➤ Use a boar to detect heat.
		- no		

3) Overview of the farm's 'strengths and weaknesses' (regarding reproduction and farrowing problems)



Bars to the left (green) indicate preventive measures already implemented while bars to the right (red) point out aspects, which increase reproduction and farrowing problems on the farm. The longer the bar, the stronger the impact.